

LUS

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly condemned as unlawful; such as the *lufurious* lots, dancing and stage-plays. *Bishop Sanderfon.*

LU'SORY. *adj.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in play.

There might be many entertaining contrivances for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, in such alluring and *lufory* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

LUST. *n. f.* [*lufte*, Saxon; *lufst*, Dutch.]

1. Carnal desire.

This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn, Epicurifm and *lufst*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Lufst, and rank thoughts. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They are immoderately given to the *lufst* of the flesh, making no conscience to get bastards. *Abbot.*

When a temptation of *lufst* assaults thee, do not resist it by disputing with it, but flee from it, that is, think not at all of it. *Taylor's holy Living.*

2. Any violent or irregular desire.

I will divide the spoil; my *lufst* shall be satiated upon them. *Exod. xv. 9.*

The ungodly, for his own *lufst*, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wiliness they imagined. *Pfal.*

Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *lufst*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and what'er seems unjust,
Impute not to necessity, but *lufst*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

The *lufst* of lucre. *Pope.*

3. Vigour; active power. Not used.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cause may be, the increasing the *lufst* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

TO LUST. *v. n.*

1. To desire carnally.

Infant man, that loveth all he saw,
And *lust* after all that he did love. *Roscommon.*

2. To desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lust*ed to give. *Sidney.*

The Christian captives in chains could no way move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lust* after liberty. *Knolles.*

3. To lift; to like. Out of use.

Their eyes swell with fatness; and they do even what they *lust*. *Pfal. lxxiii. 7.*

4. To have irregular dispositions.

The mixed multitude fell a *lusting*; and the children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat? *Nam. xi. 4.*

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *Jam. iv. 5.*

LU'STUL. *adj.* [*lust* and *full*.]

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,
With beauty's sin thought her to have defil'd. *Fairy Qu.*

There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*, but becomes the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to *lust*.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

LU'STULLY. *adv.* [*lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.

LU'STULNESS. *n. f.* [*lustful*.] Libidinousness.

LU'STIED. *n. f.* [*lustful*.] Vigour; sprightliness; cor-

LU'STIHOOD. *n. f.* [*lustful*.] Not now in use.

This *lustful* lady came from Persia late,
She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Fairy Qu.*

If *lustful* love should go in quest of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakefp.*

We yet may see the old man in a morning,
Lustful as health, come ruddy to the field, *Orway.*

And there pursue the chase.

LU'TANIST. *n. f.* [*lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.

LU'TARIOUS. *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] Living in mud; of the colour of mud.

A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarius* kind. *Grew.*

LUTE. *n. f.* [*lut*, *lut*, French.]

1. A stringed instrument of music.

Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze, *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Bow themselves when he did sing.

May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a *lute*, *Peacham on Drawing.*

In a sadly pleasing strain.
Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight without rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbutnot.*

Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves,
Love-whipping woods, and *lute* resounding waves. *Dante.*

2. [From *lut*, French; *lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.

LUT

LU'STLESS. *adj.* [*lust*.] Not vigorous; weak. *S. enser.*

LU'STRAL. *adj.* [*lustrale*, French; *lustralis*, Latin.] Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd,
More pure, and nearer to ethereal mind. *Garth.*

LUSTRATION. *n. f.* [*lustration*, French; *lustratio*, Lat.] Purification by water.

Job's religious care,
His sons assemblies, whole united prayer,
Like sweet perfumes, from golden censors rise;
He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative unto himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of *lustrations*, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

What were all their *lustrations* but so many solemn purifyings, to render both themselves and their sacrifices acceptable to their gods. *South's Sermon.*

Should Io's priest command
A pilgrimage to Meroc's burning sand;
Through deserts they would seek the secret spring,
And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

By ardent prayer, and clear *lustration*,
Purge the contagious spots of human weakness;
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LU'STRE. *n. f.* [*lustre*, French.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.

You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.
—Left it see more prevent it; out, vile gelly; where is thy *lustre* now? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To the soul time doth perfection give,
And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty fill. *Deavia.*

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison's Ovid.*

Past but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,
Where now without a boast some *lustre* lies;
No longer shall their little honours keep,
But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,
The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A scone with lights.

Ridotta tips, and dances till the fee
The doubling *lustres* dance as quick as she. *Pope's Horace.*

3. Eminence; renown.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*. *Watson.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign country, when he might live with *lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [From *lustre*, Fr. *lustrum*, Latin.] The space of five years.

Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*, and it is high time to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce. *Bolingbroke to Swift.*

LU'STRING. *n. f.* [*lustre*.] A shining silk; commonly pronounced *lustre*.

LU'STROUS. *adj.* [*lustre*.] Bright; shining; luminous.

Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin, good sparks and *lustrous*. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 956.*

LU'STWORK. *n. f.* [*lust* and *work*.] An herb.

LU'STY. *adj.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

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She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Fairy Qu.*

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LUX

Some temper *lute*, some spacious vessels move,
These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

TO LUTE. *v. a.* [*lute*, from the noun.] To close with lute, or chemists clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemists. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Iron may be so heated, that, being closely *luted* in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

LU'TULENT. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

TO LUX. *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.] To put

TO LUXATE. *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.] To put out of joint; to disjoin.

He complained of extremity of pain, and suspected his hip *luxated*. *Wise's Surgery.*

Consider well the *luxated* joint, and which way it slipped out; for it requireth to be returned in the same manner. *Wise's Surgery.*

Defending careless from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck, and spinal marrow bruise'd. *Philips.*

LUXATION. *n. f.* [*luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjoining.
2. Any thing disjoined.

The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chirurgical means. *Floyer.*

LUXE. *n. f.* [*luxus*, Latin.] Luxury; voluptuousness.

The power of wealth I try'd,
And all the various *lux* of costly pride. *Prior.*

LUXURIANCE. *n. f.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberance;

LUXURIANCY. *n. f.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberance;

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wise's Surgery.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Speilator, N^o. 47.*

While through the parting robe th' alternate breast
In full *luxuriant* rose. *Thomson's Summer.*

LUXURIANT. *adj.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberant; superfluously plentiful.

A fluent and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth well, but not age. *Bacon's Essays.*

The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milton.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be so. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid's Epistles.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, th' uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

TO LUXURIATE. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.

LUXURIOUS. *adj.* [*luxuriosus*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Latin.]

1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.
2. Administering to luxury.

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakespeare.*

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they
First seen in acts of prowess eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Luxurious cities, where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Softening by pleasure.

Repel the Tuscan foes, their city seize,
Protect the Latians in *luxurious* ease. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

LUXURIOUSLY. *adv.* [*luxuriosus*.] Deliciously; voluptuously.

Hotter hours you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakespeare.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroic verse *luxuriously* were fed. *Dryden.*

He never sapt in solemn state;
Nor day to night *luxuriously* did join. *Dryden.*

LUXURY. *n. f.* [*luxuri*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.]

1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.

Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a foolish elation of heart. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 464.*

2. Lust; lewdness.

Urge his hateful *luxury*,
His bestial appetite in change of lust,

LYR

Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters, wives. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.

Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the very *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 479.*

4. Delicious fare.

He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

LY. *v. n.* [A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs: when *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leag, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *like*, like; as, *beastly*, *beastlike*; *plainly*, *plainlike*.]

LYCANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*lycantropie*, French; *λύκαν and ἀνθρωπος*.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.

He sees like a man in his sleep, and grows as much the wiser as the man that dreamt of a *lycantropy*, and was for ever after wary not to come near a river. *Taylor.*

LYEKE. *adj.* for *like*. *Spenser.*

LYING. the participle of *lie*, whether it signifies to be recumbent, or to speak falsely, or otherwise.

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying*, and sometimes I am whipt for holding my peace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Many tears and temptations beset me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews. *Acts xx. 19.*

LYMPH. *n. f.* [*lymphe*, French; *lymphe*, Lat.] Water; transparent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed with the *lymph*, the most spirituous and elaborated part of the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LYMPHATED. *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Latin.] Mad. *Diis.*

LYMPHATICK. *n. f.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lymphe*, Latin.]

The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the veins, or *lymphaticks* and glandules. *Floyer.*

LYMPHEDUCT. *n. f.* [*lymphe* and *ductus*, Latin.] A vessel which conveys the lymph.

The glands,
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,
Which *lympheducts*, an art'ry, nerve, and vein,
Involv'd and close together wound, contain. *Blackmore.*

LYNX. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a *lynx*. *Locke.*

What modes of fight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the *lynx*'s beam. *Pope.*

LYRE. *n. f.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung.

With other notes then to th' Orphean *lyre*. *Milton.*

My softest verse, my darling *lyre*,
Upon Euphelia's toilet lay. *Prior.*

He never touched his *lyre* in such a truly chromatick manner as upon that occasion. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

LYRIC. *n. f.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*, French.] Pertaining to a harp; singing to an harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd
In copious legend, or sweet *lyrick* song. *Milton's Agonist.*

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrick* verse, is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* music,
Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow,
And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

LYRICK. *n. f.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to music himself. *Addison.*

LYRIST. [*lyristes*, Latin.] A musician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyrist* chose
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*